



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

kitchen, and the assistance of a relative, who looked after the house-keeping, was what was needed to carry the case through.

CASE VI.—Child; patient's father a peddler, the mother worked on cloaks. The nurse was called in at the request of the dispensary physician, and found one of the seven children ill with scarlet fever. She naturally advised the parents to send the child to the contagious hospital. The parents consented, and the child died there. Two weeks later the nurse stopped in to learn if other cases had followed, and found the two children ill at home. This time the parents refused to send their children away, and the utmost that could be done for the protection of the community was to have the nurse make frequent calls and admonish and advise, and, when possible, assist the mother. One day she found the mother working on cloaks and laying them on the bed occupied by the sick children. She notified the authorities of this, and frankly told the mother that she had done so and why she had done it. As this meant additional hardship to the family and enforced discontinuance of the work, the nurse communicated with a relief society and asked that money be given to the father to buy additional peddler's stock, as upon consulting with the family this was what seemed the most immediately helpful thing. The relief society delayed, and the nurses procured the money for the man, as immediate action seemed imperative. In this case milk was given daily and they were able without further assistance to exist through the period of illness.

---

## AN OUTLINE OF THE BERLIN TRIP

By MARY E. THORNTON

New York

THAT prince of guides, Grant Allen, advises the American traveller to make his first acquaintance with Europe in the country in England, and condemns what he describes as "the now fashionable route from America to the Mediterranean" as being the worst possible order in which an American can first visit Europe.

Given the advice and the good sense to follow it, where in England should the presentation be made other than in "its heart"—Chester, Leamington, Warwick, Stratford, Kenilworth, Coventry, Oxford, names to conjure with. Mr. Allen, in speaking of Oxford, says "It is the one thing in England which no American who values his soul should leave unseen on whatever consideration; it is unique in the world, like Venice. London you may see or not as you please, but you must see

Oxford, and, if possible, in May or June, before the colleges have 'gone down.'

Stratford, where we shall sleep in the Red Horse Inn, mindful of the first American pilgrim to Warwickshire, who little thought, as he commented on the custom of visitors to the house where Shakespeare was born to sit in the chair where as a lad the poet was supposed to have sat, that his fellow-countrymen who were to follow him in pilgrimages to lovely Stratford-on-the-Avon would be shown his chair, in which he sat on that memorable night, making "the chair his throne, the poker his sceptre, and the little parlor his undisputed empire," and that for their dreams would be added the name of Washington Irving to those of "Shakespeare, the jubilee, and David Garrick." Cathedrals, chapels, castles, hedges, lich-gates, foot-paths, notably the one leading to Guy's Cliff House, visits to the house where Shakespeare was born (1564); to New Place, which he acquired about 1600, according to De Quincey, and where, William Winter tells us, very probably were written "Cymbeline," "The Tempest," and "A Winter's Tale" (would that that beautiful Hermione, Mary Anderson, might too be a visitor at the time we are there); Warwick, with its noble castle, its studies in architecture; Kenilworth, with its memories of Elizabeth, Leicester, Raleigh, and the beautiful Amy Robsart—all conspire to create a dreamer's paradise for tired workers. Having left (though unwillingly) this historic and romantic ground, we journey to London, the city of interest to us, so interwoven is it with all that we have read for profit or pleasure; and out of this great city has come already the assurance of a welcome for the nurses en route for the congress.

Passing Reading en route for London, it will be a trial not to stop off for a visit to the Garden Hostel established by the gracious lady of Warwick Castle. This radical departure in the way of training women is of tremendous interest to those of us who are of the workers. Established in 1898 in the face of much adverse criticism, it has steadily grown, and now the class of about fifty women are instructed in horticulture, dairy management, the raising of poultry, bee keeping (fancy reading Maeterlinck's classics and at the same time receiving scientific instruction on the subject), fruit and vegetable canning, pickle-making, and carpentry work. These subjects, however, are not taken up to the exclusion of domestic economy, for cooking, laundering, and house-keeping generally form an important part of the curriculum. Would that some multi-millionaire might, as a noted divine remarked recently, "feel it a disgrace to live rich" and establish such a training-school in our country.

Who shall say "what to see" in London? This much advice might

be advanced: take the bus, the top of it and beside the driver, thus getting at the very heart of the people. Visit the theatre on a first night, and after the theatre, should one feel a wee bit nostalgic, a visit to a restaurant in this city, where everything closes at half-after twelve, will insure dreams of American railway stations where a tempting menu is displayed, the order given, but a bell rings just in time to save you the slightest cause for indigestion.

Fortunately, there are dates set for congresses, sailings of steamships, etc., else one might forget she was on a two-months' trip and, having reached The Hague, wish to settle down and rest there, or at Scheveningen among the quaint brick houses, palaces, old streets, and picturesquely attired Dutch people. But there is awaiting the tourist Antwerp, with its Rubens; Cologne and its wonderful Cathedral, the shrine of the three Magi.

From Cologne, boarding the Rhine steamer, one is carried up that most beautiful stream in the world, thronging with memories, pregnant with history: the Lorelei, the Seven Mountains, the ruined Drachenfels, Coblenz with its recollections of Marceau, Ehrenbreitstein, Bingen, Mainz—all pass as in a dream, framed as they are in green hillsides, blossoming orchards, and purple vineyards; and in keeping with the mood thus engendered will be the visit to the Castle of the Wartburg in the forest of Thuringia, interesting in itself as the oldest of German castles, but having an added interest for all lovers of Tannhäuser.

Dresden and its galleries will need no introduction to art lovers, and in Berlin the week of the congress will serve as an effectual restorative to the twentieth century's problems.

At the end of the week, with renewed vigor, the plunge into the mediæval will again be made, commencing with Bavaria's capital, Munich, and passing into the Austrian Tyrol, visiting Innsbruck, picturesque at once and historical; proceeding by the beautiful mountain pass, the Brenner, at last Italy is reached and that in Venice—St. Mark's, the Ducal Palace, the Piazza, the Grand Canal, everything with the glow of that wonderful light upon it. Of more than the usual interest, were that possible, should be to nurses the Ospedale Civile, described so graphically by Miss Dock in the April JOURNAL, and, as she says, accommodating thirteen hundred patients, and used as such one hundred years; the Church of Maria della Salute, too, where we shall find Titian's great painting commemorating the plague of 1512. Having visited Pisa, Padua, and Florence, all of which, and especially the latter, beggar description, Milan and its Cathedral, its Leonardo da Vinci, its Raphael, the Ospedale Maggiore, all must be left, and our way taken up the Lakes Como, Lugano, and Maggiore through the

famous St. Gotthard tunnels into Switzerland. The writer not very long since heard Mr. Hamilton Mabie describing his first sight of the Jungfrau at night and by the moonlight, and very comforting was the thought that for not very much longer should she have to be content with other people's descriptions, even though the depictees be as gifted penpainters as the gentleman in question, of this most sublime sight; our first impressions are our very own, and who would exchange those we shall receive on a first tour abroad for any consideration? Interlachen, Lucerne, Zurich, Basle, then Paris, a city to be seen, not described; after Paris, possibly a glimpse at Amiens Cathedral en route for Boulogne-sur-Mer, where we shall set sail for home, our horizon broadened, our egotism subdued, our ambition stimulated, and with a firm resolve to go back as soon as possible for more stimulus, more chastening.

---

## **A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER GLOVES \***

### **A METHOD OF DISPENSING WITH RUBBER GLOVES AND THE ADHESIVE RUBBER DAM—A PRELIMINARY NOTE**

By JOHN B. MURPHY, A.M., M.D.

Professor of Surgery, Northwestern University Medical School; Attending Surgeon, Mercy Hospital, Cook County Hospital, Chicago

THE disadvantages, inconveniences, and dangers of rubber gloves and dam, as well as their theoretical advantages, are well understood and will not be commented on here. For several months past I have been endeavoring to find a material that might be applied to the hands of the surgeon and skin of the patient which would practically seal these surfaces with an insoluble, impervious, and practically imperceptible coating—a coating that would not allow the secretions of the skin to escape and will not admit secretions, blood, or pus into the pores or crevices of the skin, at the same time one that will not interfere with the sense of touch or impair the pliability of the skin. I have ascertained that a four, six, or eight per cent. solution of gutta-percha in benzine fulfils all of these requirements, while a similar solution in acetone also meets most of the requirements. In my clinical experience in the last four months I have found that the four per cent. solution of rubber in benzine is the most serviceable for the hands, as it wears better on the tips of the fingers under handling instruments, sponges,

\* Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, March 19, 1904.